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=> d his ful

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:21:52 ON 02 NOV 2003
                  E SYTO 13/CN
L17               1 SEA ABB=ON  "SYTO 13"/CN
                  E TRITON X-100/CN
                  E TRITON X 100/CN
L18               1 SEA ABB=ON  "TRITON X 100"/CN

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:22:36 ON 02 NOV 2003
L19           21539 SEA ABB=ON  ?FLUORESC?(2A)?MICROSCOP?
L20               1 SEA ABB=ON  L19 AND ?MEMBRANE?(2A)?PERMEA?(2A)?NUCLEIC?(W)?ACID
                  ?(W)?STAIN?
L21            1667 SEA ABB=ON  L19 AND (?BACTERIA? OR ?ORGANISM?)
L22             399 SEA ABB=ON  L21 AND (?LYSING? OR ?LYTIC? OR ?LYSE? OR ?LYSIS?)


     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:47:51 ON 02 NOV 2003
L23               2 SEA ABB=ON  L17 OR L18

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:48:16 ON 02 NOV 2003
L24             399 SEA ABB=ON  L22 AND (L19 OR SYTO(W)13 OR TRITON(W)X(W)100)
L25              10 SEA ABB=ON  L22 AND ?DETERGENT?
L26               4 SEA ABB=ON  L22 AND ?PLATELET?
L27              14 SEA ABB=ON  L20 OR L25 OR L26
L28               1 SEA ABB=ON  L27 AND ?MEMBRANE?(W)?FILTER?
L29              14 SEA ABB=ON  L27 OR L28  14 cits from CA Plus

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
     13:54:07 ON 02 NOV 2003
L30             349 SEA ABB=ON  L29
L31             331 DUP REMOV L30 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L32               2 SEA ABB=ON  L31 AND ?MEMBRANE?(W) ?FILTER?  2 cits from other d.b.'s
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=> d que stat l29
L19        21539 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  ?FLUORESC?(2A)?MICROSCOP?
L20            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L19 AND ?MEMBRANE?(2A)?PERMEA?(2A)?NUC
                 LEIC?(W)?ACID?(W)?STAIN?
L21         1667 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L19 AND (?BACTERIA? OR ?ORGANISM?)
L22          399 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L21 AND (?LYSING? OR ?LYTIC? OR
                 ?LYSE? OR ?LYSIS?)
L25           10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L22 AND ?DETERGENT?
L26            4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L22 AND ?PLATELET?
L27           14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L20 OR L25 OR L26
L28            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L27 AND ?MEMBRANE?(W)?FILTER?
L29           14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L27 OR L28

=> d ibib abs hitrn l29 1-14

L29  ANSWER 1 OF 14  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:377088  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:380384
TITLE:                    Method and device for detecting and monitoring
                          alcoholism and related diseases using microarrays
INVENTOR(S):              Harris, Adron; Mayfield, Dayne R.; Lewohl, Jo; Dodd,
                          Peter R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       University of Texas System, USA
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ----------------    ----  --------      ---------------  --------
     WO 2003040414       A1    20030515      WO 2002-US35902  20021108
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG,
             CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
             PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR,
             NE, SN, TD, TG
     US 2003104457       A1    20030605      US 2002-291247   20021107
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      US 2001-338270P  P  20011108
AB   A device and method for detecting, diagnosing, and or monitoring
     alcoholism and related disease states is disclosed. The device includes a
     substrate and one or more alcoholism-specific nucleic acids attached to
     the substrate. The substrate is contacted by a sample collected from a
     person with alcoholism or alc. abuse or an alc. related disease state,
     wherein contact occurs under pre-selected binding conditions that provides
     information that can be collected and recorded by a computer.
REFERENCE COUNT:          4     THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                                RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29  ANSWER 2 OF 14  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2003:335307  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          138:350812
TITLE:                    Use of nucleic acid and protein profiling and
                          histology of fixed cells in a single sample in the
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early diagnosis of disease
INVENTOR(S): O'Hara, Shawn Mark; Zweitzig, Daniel; Foulk, Brad
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Immunivest Corporation, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 105 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003035895	A2	20030501	WO 2002-US34570	20021028

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-330669P P 20011026
US 2002-369945P P 20020404

AB A highly sensitive assay is disclosed which utilizes a method for gene specific primed amplification of mRNA libraries from rare cells and rare transcripts found in blood. The assay allows detection of rare, mRNA (10 copies/cell) found in 1 to 10 cells isolated through immunomagnetic enrichment. The assay is an improvement over multiplex PCR and allows efficient detection of rare coding sequences for circulating carcinoma cells in the blood. The methods are useful in profiling of cells isolated from tissues or body fluids and serves as an adjunct to clin. diagnosis of diverse carcinomas including early stage detection and classification of circulating tumor cells. Monitoring of nucleic acid and protein profiles of cells either in conventional or microarray formats, facilitates management of therapeutic intervention including staging, monitoring response to therapy, confirmation of remission and detection of regression.

L29 ANSWER 3 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:74417 HCAPLUS
TITLE: Automated **epifluorescence microscopy** for detection of **bacterial** contamination in **platelets**
INVENTOR(S): Seaver, Mark; Crookston, James C.; Wagner, Stephen J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003022270	A1	20030130	US 2001-916272	20010730

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-916272 20010730

AB A method for determining the presence of **bacteria** in a **platelet** or red blood cell containing sample is disclosed. The method of the present invention includes the steps of: **lysing** a substantial portion of the **platelets** or red blood cells; staining the **bacteria** using a **membrane permeable nucleic acid stain**; filtering the sample using a **membrane filter** with a suitable pore size so that a material containing the stained **bacteria** is retained on the **membrane filter**; and analyzing the material retained on the **membrane filter** using **epifluorescence microscopy** and/or digital image acquisition and **analysis** to determine the presence of **bacteria** in the sample. The method of the present invention allows the detection of **bacterial** contamination in **platelets** or red blood cells at clinically significant levels in a relatively short period of time.

L29 ANSWER 4 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:536276 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:4886
TITLE: Modern methods in process hygiene control - benefits and limitations
AUTHOR(S): Storgards, E.; Yli-Juuti, P.; Salo, S.; Wirtanen, G.; Haikara, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: VTT Biotechnology and Food Research, VTT, FIN-02044, Finland
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Congress - European Brewery Convention (1999), 27th, 249-258
CODEN: EBCPA6; ISSN: 0367-018X
PUBLISHER: IRL Press at Oxford University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Detection of attached **microorganisms** and biofilms on surfaces is essential in assessing process hygiene. Alternative methods to assess surface hygiene were studied. Ultrasonication for detachment of cells in sampling was more effective than swabbing. The viability of surface-bound **microorganisms** and/or the quantity of biofilm was estimated by ATP bioluminescence, protein detection, impedimetry and **epifluorescence microscopy**. The ATP method and detection of protein are easily applicable for industrial use, whereas impedimetry and **epifluorescence microscopy** are indispensable research tools. These techniques offer many benefits over conventional methods. However, limitations were also noticed, indicating that further development is needed.
REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 5 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:231040 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:307485
TITLE: Isolation of the Escherichia coli nucleoid
AUTHOR(S): Cunha, Sonia; Odijk, Theo; Suleymanoglu, Erhan; Woldringh, Conrad L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Swammerdam Institute for Life Sciences, BioCentrum Amsterdam, University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, 1098 SM, Neth.
SOURCE: Biochimie (2001), 83(2), 149-154
CODEN: BICMBE; ISSN: 0300-9084
PUBLISHER: Editions Scientifiques et Medicales Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Numerous protocols for the isolation of **bacterial** nucleoids have been described based on treatment of cells with sucrose-lysozyme-EDTA and subsequent **lysis** with **detergents** in the presence of counterions (e.g. NaCl, spermidine). Depending on the **lysis** conditions both envelope-free and envelope-bound nucleoids could be obtained, often in the same lysate. To investigate the mechanism(s) involved in compacting **bacterial** DNA in the living cell, we wished to isolate intact nucleoids in the absence of **detergents** and high concns. of counterions. Here, we compare the general **lysis** method using **detergents** with a procedure involving osmotic shock of Escherichia coli spheroplasts that resulted in nucleoids free of envelope fragments. After staining the DNA with DAPI (4',6-diamidino-2-phenylindole) and cell **lysis** by either isolation procedure, free-floating nucleoids could be readily visualized in **fluorescence microscope** prepns. The **detergent**-salt and the osmotic-shock nucleoids appeared as relatively compact structures under the applied ionic conditions of 1 M and 10 mM, resp. RNase treatment caused no dramatic changes in the size of either nucleoid.

REFERENCE COUNT: 33 THERE ARE 33 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 6 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:254007 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:276297
TITLE: Method and labeled antibiotic compound for detecting low levels of **microorganisms**
INVENTOR(S): Rocco, Richard M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biometric Imaging, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6051395	A	20000418	US 1998-206086	19981204
WO 2000034509	A1	20000615	WO 1999-US9639	19990503
W: JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1137799	A1	20011004	EP 1999-920289	19990503
R: DE, FR, GB, IT				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1998-97864P P 19980825
US 1998-206086 A 19981204
WO 1999-US9639 W 19990503

AB A method and compound for detecting low levels of **microorganisms** in biol. samples are disclosed. In the method, an antibiotic is conjugated to a detectable label. This antibiotic/label conjugate is then introduced into a sample containing biol. material. The antibiotic binds to target **microorganism** where the label allows for detection of localized concns. of the antibiotic. A compound to accomplish this method is also described. This compound is an antibiotic conjugated to a fluorescent dye. This dye has an excitation and emission wavelength that are not interfered by substances typically found in biol. samples. Polymyxin B was conjugated with Cy5 and the conjugate used to detect the presence or absence of Serratia marcescens in **platelet** concs.

REFERENCE COUNT: 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 7 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:172633 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:220164
TITLE: Rapid detection and identification of **microorganisms** by cell wall or membrane degradation and reaction with probes
INVENTOR(S): Schut, Frederik; Tan, Paris Som Twan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Microscreen B.V., Neth.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 70 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9910533	A1	19990304	WO 1998-NL481	19980826
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9888904	A1	19990316	AU 1998-88904	19980826
EP 1009862	A1	20000621	EP 1998-940684	19980826
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1997-202618 A 19970826
WO 1998-NL481 W 19980826

AB The invention relates to the field microbiol., more specifically to the field of detection, identification and quantification or enumeration of **microorganisms**. **Microorganisms**, such as viruses, plasmids, **bacteria**, yeasts, fungi, algae, protozoa, plant or animal cells, and other prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells are in general unicellular **organisms** with dimensions beneath the limits of vision which thus escape easy detection. The invention provides methods and means for use in situ staining of **microorganisms** comprising: a) mixing a material containing at least one **microorganism** with a composition which can (partly) degrade a cell wall or cell membrane of a **microorganism** thereby allowing for penetration through said wall and/or membrane of a (labeled) probe into said **microorganism**, b) fixing said **microorganism** with a fixative to retain its individual corpuscular character, c) reacting said probe with an antigen or nucleic acid mol. present in said **microorganism** and d) detecting the presence of said probe in said **microorganism**. Lactococcus lactis cremoris cells were treated with cell wall-degrading reagent containing Tris-HCl, pH 7.0, Na taurocholate, CaCl2, sucrose, lysozyme, pancreatic lipase, and finizym and then fixed with paraformaldehyde. The fixed cells were hybridized with horseradish peroxidase-labeled oligonucleotide probe and the probe was detected through HRP-catalyzed reporter deposition using fluoresceine-tyramide substrate and flow cytometry or **epifluorescence microscopy**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 8 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:103925 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:308251
TITLE: Purification and immunocytochemical localization of neuraminidase from Tritrichomonas foetus
AUTHOR(S): Dias Filho, B. P.; Benchimoli, M.; Andrade, A. F. B.; Angluster, J.; De Souza, W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratorio de Biologia Celular e Tecidual, Centro de Biociencias e Biotecnologia, Universidade Estadual do Norte Fluminense, Campos, 28015-620, Brazil
SOURCE: Parasitology (1999), 118(1), 17-25
CODEN: PARAAE; ISSN: 0031-1820
PUBLISHER: Cambridge University Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB **Lysis** of T. foetus with a solution of the nonionic **detergent**, Triton X-114, at 0°, followed by low-speed centrifugation, resulted in a **detergent**-insol. pellet and a **detergent**-soluble supernatant. The supernatant was further fractionated by phase separation at 30° into a **detergent**-rich phase and an aqueous phase. Neuraminidase activity was mostly located in the **detergent**-insol. pellet. When the parasites were incubated with **bacterial** phosphatidylinositol phospholipase C (PI-PLC) prior to **detergent** solubilization and phase separation, neuraminidase activity was predominantly recovered in the aqueous phase, rather than in the pellet and **detergent** phase. The mol. weight determined by gel permeation in HPLC and SDS-PAGE was 80 kDa. Indirect **immunofluorescence microscopy** using polyclonal antibodies raised in rabbits against the purified neuraminidase indicated that the enzyme was exposed on the cell surface. Previous treatment of the cells with PI-PLC significantly reduced antibody binding. Incubation of cryo-sections with the antibodies followed by detection using Au-labeled anti-rabbit IgG confirmed the presence of neuraminidase in the plasma membrane enclosing the cell body and flagella and in the membrane of vesicles preferentially located at the peripheral region of the protozoan.
REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L29 ANSWER 9 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:224779 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:274686
TITLE: The **bacterial** nucleoid visualized by **fluorescence microscopy** of cells **lysed** within agarose: comparison of Escherichia coli and spirochetes of the genus Borrelia
AUTHOR(S): Hinnebusch, B. Joseph; Bendich, Arnold J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory Microbial Structure Function, National Institutes Health, Hamilton, MT, 59840, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Bacteriology (1997), 179(7), 2228-2237
CODEN: JOBAAY; ISSN: 0021-9193
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The nucleoids of Escherichia coli and the spirochetes Borrelia burgdorferi and Borrelia hermsii, agents of Lyme disease and relapsing fever, were examined by **epifluorescence microscopy** of **bacterial** cells embedded in agarose and **lysed** in situ with **detergent** and protease. The typical E. coli nucleoid was a

rosette in which 20 to 50 long loops of DNA emanated from a dense node of DNA. The percentages of cells in a population having nucleoids with zero, one, two, and three nodes varied with growth rate and growth phase. The Borrelia nucleoid, in contrast, was a loose network of DNA strands devoid of nodes. This nucleoid structure difference correlates with the unusual genome of Borrelia species, which consists primarily of linear replicons, including a 950-kb linear chromosome and linear plasmids. This method provides a simple, direct means to analyze the structure of the **bacterial** nucleoid.

L29 ANSWER 10 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:580745 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:239788
TITLE: PWP2, a member of the WD-repeat family of proteins, is an essential Saccharomyces cerevisiae gene involved in cell separation
AUTHOR(S): Shafaatian, Reza; Payton, Mark A.; Reid, John D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Mol. Biol., Glaxo Inst. Mol. Biol., Geneva, 1228, Switz.
SOURCE: Molecular & General Genetics (1996), 252(1,2), 101-114
CODEN: MGGEAE; ISSN: 0026-8925
PUBLISHER: Springer
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB WD-repeat proteins contain 4-8 copies of a conserved motif that usually ends with a tryptophan-aspartate (WD) dipeptide. The Saccharomyces cerevisiae PWP2 gene, identified by sequencing of chromosome III, is predicted to contain 8 so-called WD-repeats, flanked by nonhomologous extensions. This gene is expressed as a 3.2-kb mRNA in all cell types and encodes a protein of 104 kDa. The PWP2 gene is essential for growth because spores carrying the pwp2Δ1::HIS3 disruption germinate before arresting growth with one or two large buds. The growth defect of pwp2Δ1::HIS3 cells was rescued by expression of PWP2 or epitope-tagged HA-PWP2 using the galactose-inducible GAL1 promoter. In the absence of galactose, depletion of Pwp2p resulted in multibudded cells with defects in bud site selection, cytokinesis, and **hydrolysis** of the septal junction between mother and daughter cells. In cell fractionation studies, Ha-Pwp2p was localized in the particulate component of cell lysates, from which it would be solubilized by high salt and alkaline buffer but not by nonionic **detergents** or urea. Indirect **immunofluorescence microscopy** indicated that Ha-Pwp2p was clustered at multiple points in the cytoplasm. These results suggest that Pwp2p exists in a proteinaceous complex, possibly associated with the cytoskeleton, where it functions in control of cell growth and separation

L29 ANSWER 11 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:326360 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:5080
TITLE: Method for separating and/or screening and/or quantifying one or more infectious compounds and support for implementing said method
INVENTOR(S): Stefas, Elie; Rucheton, Marcel; Graafland, Hubert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Institut Francais de Recherches Scientifiques pour le Developpement en Cooperation-ORSTOM, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9604559	A1	19960215	WO 1995-FR1032	19950731
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2723204	A1	19960202	FR 1994-9528	19940801
FR 2723204	B1	19961011		
FR 2723203	A1	19960202	FR 1994-9529	19940801
FR 2723203	B1	19960927		
EP 775315	A1	19970528	EP 1995-927002	19950731
EP 775315	B1	20020925		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 10503593	T2	19980331	JP 1996-506259	19950731
AT 225041	E	20021015	AT 1995-927002	19950731
ES 2179879	T3	20030201	ES 1995-927002	19950731
US 6465191	B1	20021015	US 1997-791708	19970131

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
FR 1994-9528 A 19940801
FR 1994-9529 A 19940801
WO 1995-FR1032 W 19950731

AB A method is disclosed for separating and/or screening and/or quantifying ≥1 infectious compds. (IC), e.g., especially protein antigens of infectious agents such as viruses, **bacteria**, parasites, in a biol. material, e.g., tissue or body fluid, characterized in that a complex of β2-glycoprotein I (β2GPI) with an IC, chosen from the group comprising (1) (β2GPI)n/IC complexes and (2) (β2GPI)r/nonviral IC complexes, is separated and/or screened and/or quantified. The support is especially a solid support, e.g., a nitrocellulose membrane, micro titration plate, or a microscope slide. Examples are given of the detection of Leishmania, Toxoplasma, Entamoeba, Borrelia, HBs antigen, HIV, etc.

L29 ANSWER 12 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:136948 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:170808
TITLE: Localization of a Rho GTPase implies a role in tip growth and movement of the generative cell in pollen tubes.
AUTHOR(S): Lin, Yakang; Wang, Yalai; Zhu, Jian-kang; Yang, Zhenbiao
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Plant Biol., Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH, 43210, USA
SOURCE: Plant Cell (1996), 8(2), 293-303
CODEN: PLCEEW; ISSN: 1040-4651
PUBLISHER: American Society of Plant Physiologists
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The Rho family GTPases function as key mol. switches, controlling a variety of actin-dependent cellular processes, such as the establishment of cell polarity, cell morphogenesis, and movement in diverse eukaryotic **organisms**. A novel subfamily of Rho GTPases, Rop, has been identified in plants. Protein gel blot and RNA gel blot hybridization **analyses** indicated that one of these plant Rho GTPases, Rop1, is expressed predominantly in the male gametophyte (pollen and pollen tubes). Cell fractionation anal. of pollen tubes showed that Rop is partitioned into soluble and particulate fractions. The particulate Rop could be solubilized with **detergents** but not with salts, indicating that it is tightly bound to membranes. The membrane association appears to result from membrane anchoring via a geranylgeranyl group because an in vitro isoprenylation assay demonstrated that Rop1Ps is geranylgeranylated.

Subcellular localization, using indirect **immunofluorescence** and confocal **microscopy**, showed that Rop is highly concentrated in the cortical region of the tube apex and in the periphery of the generative cell. The cortical Rop protein at the apex forms a gradient with decreasing concentration from tip to base and appears to be associated with the plasma membrane. Thus, the apical Rop GTPase may be involved in the signaling mechanism that controls the actin-dependent tip growth of pollen tubes. Localization of the Rop GTPase to the periphery of the generative cell is analogous to that of myosin, suggesting that the Rop GTPase plays an important role in the modulation of an actomyosin motor system involved in the movement of the generative cell.

L29 ANSWER 13 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:533664 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:6147
TITLE: Expression of the alternatively spliced EIIIB segment of fibronectin
AUTHOR(S): Peters, John H.; Trevithick, Jane E.; Johnson, Paul; Hynes, Richard O.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center Cancer Research, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Cambridge, MA, 02139, USA
SOURCE: Cell Adhesion and Communication (1995), 3(1), 67-89
CODEN: CADCEF; ISSN: 1061-5385
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Previous descriptions of the expression and distribution of the alternatively spliced EIIIB segment of fibronectin (FN) relied upon an antibody which, on subsequent testing, was shown not to recognize this segment directly. This raises concerns regarding the reliability of all such previous descriptions. To prepare reagents directly reactive with this segment, the authors raised polyclonal antibodies to two different **bacterial** fusion proteins containing intact EIIIB segments, and to a synthetic 36 amino acid peptide from the center of the EIIIB segment. Antibodies raised to each of these three immunogens recognized fusion proteins containing the EIIIB segment, but failed to recognize full length EIIIB+ FNs produced by mammalian cells, suggesting that oligosaccharide linked to Asn1359 within the EIIIB segment, or potentially to other residues in FN, might interfere with antibody recognition of this segment. Consistent with this hypothesis, N-deglycosylation of recombinant full and partial length EIIIB+ FNs permitted their specific recognition by the anti-fusion protein (but not anti-peptide) antibodies. Using anti-fusion protein antibodies coupled with deglycosylation procedures, the authors provide a series of new results relevant to the functions of the EIIIB segment:. (1) Endogenously synthesized EIIIB+ FN is incorporated into the extracellular matrix of cultured fibroblasts, where it appears by **immunofluorescence microscopy** and radio immunopptn. **analyses** to have a distribution very similar to both EIIIA+ forms and the total pool of FNs. (2) No reproducible changes can be shown to occur in the extent of synthesis or matrix incorporation of EIIIB+ FNs upon cellular transformation. (3) Low levels of EIIIB+ FN are normally present in blood plasma and consequently also in purified prepns. of plasma FN. (4) EIIIB+ FN is present in blood **platelets**, where it constitutes a minor fraction of total **platelet** FN, yet is greater than 4-fold enriched relative to plasma FN. (5) EIIIB+ FN is synthesized by first passage cultured endothelial cells, suggesting that the endothelium could constitute a source for this FN isoform in the circulating blood. The antibodies and methods used in this study constitute the first direct assays of EIIIB+ FN protein expression and are applicable to a variety of species.

L29 ANSWER 14 OF 14 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:67103 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 104:67103
TITLE: Serum stimulation and repression of flow immunofluorescence staining of **bacteria**
AUTHOR(S): Phillips, A. P.; Martin, K. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: CDE, Salisbury/Wiltshire, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods (1985), 84(1-2), 303-11
CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A flow cytometer was used to measure the fluorescence intensity of Bacillus anthracis spores, B. subtilis spores, and Escherichia coli stained in suspension with specific rabbit fluorescein-conjugated antibody. The effect of normal sera and a number of other additives on the binding of conjugate to the surface of the homologous **bacteria** was assessed by measuring the median fluorescence intensity of the **bacterial** population in the reaction mixture Nonionic **detergent** depressed binding of one conjugate (anti-E. coli) by up to 22%. Bovine serum albumin, gelatin, fetal calf serum and normal rabbit serum did not affect the median fluorescence value for these 3 **bacterial** species by more than 14%. Normal serum from 5 goats reduced the specific staining of B. anthracis by up to two-thirds. Anti-B. anthracis antibodies were detected in goat serum by indirect **immunofluorescence microscopy**, and it is inferred that these goat antibodies were in competition with fluorescein conjugate for the **bacterial** antigens. Normal goat and sheep serum stimulated the specific staining of B. subtilis and E. coli measured by the cytometer; in the case of goat serum previous heating of the serum to 56° resulted in repression of staining of E. coli. Since anti-E. coli antibody was detected in this normal sera by indirect immunofluorescence assays, it is proposed that repression was caused by anti-**bacterial** antibodies and stimulation by a sep. factor, heat-labile in the case of goat serum. The stimulatory factor was also apparently inactivated by increasing the NaCl concentration, suggesting that stimulation depends heavily on charge interactions. Preliminary evidence is presented that the stimulatory factor may be anti-antibody, possibly of the IgA or IgG class.

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=> d que stat l32
L19        21539 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  ?FLUORESC?(2A)?MICROSCOP?
L20            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L19 AND ?MEMBRANE?(2A)?PERMEA?(2A)?NUC
                 LEIC?(W)?ACID?(W)?STAIN?
L21         1667 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L19 AND (?BACTERIA? OR ?ORGANISM?)
L22          399 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L21 AND (?LYSING? OR ?LYTIC? OR
                 ?LYSE? OR ?LYSIS?)
L25           10 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L22 AND ?DETERGENT?
L26            4 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L22 AND ?PLATELET?
L27           14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L20 OR L25 OR L26
L28            1 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L27 AND ?MEMBRANE?(W)?FILTER?
L29           14 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L27 OR L28
L30          349 SEA L29
L31          331 DUP REMOV L30 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L32            2 SEA L31 AND ?MEMBRANE?(W) ?FILTER?

=> d ibib abs l32 1-2

L32  ANSWER 1 OF 2  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2003:267593  BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PREV200300267593
TITLE:              Spatial and temporal cellular responses to single-strand
                    breaks in human cells.
AUTHOR(S):          Okano, Satoshi; Lan, Li; Caldecott, Keith W.; Mori, Toshio;
                    Yasui, Akira [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Department of Molecular Genetics, Institute of Development,
                    Aging and Cancer, Tohoku University, 980-8575, Sendai,
                    Japan
                    ayasui@idac.tohoku.ac.jp
SOURCE:             Molecular and Cellular Biology, (June 2003) Vol. 23, No.
                    11, pp. 3974-3981. print.
                    ISSN: 0270-7306 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Article
LANGUAGE:           English
ENTRY DATE:         Entered STN: 11 Jun 2003
                    Last Updated on STN: 11 Jun 2003
AB   DNA single-strand breaks (SSB) are one of the most frequent DNA lesions
     produced by reactive oxygen species and during DNA metabolism, but the
     analysis of cellular responses to SSB remains difficult due to the
     lack of an experimental method to produce SSB alone in cells. By using
     human cells expressing a foreign UV damage endonuclease (UVDE) and
     irradiating the cells with UV through tiny pores in membrane
     filters, we created SSB in restricted areas in the nucleus by the
     immediate action of UVDE on UV-induced DNA lesions. Cellular responses to
     the SSB were characterized by using antibodies and fluorescence
     microscopy. Upon UV irradiation, poly(ADP-ribose) synthesis
     occurred immediately in the irradiated area. Simultaneously, but
     dependent on poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation, XRCC1 was translocated from
     throughout the nucleus, including nucleoli, to the SSB. The BRCT1 domain
     of XRCC1 protein was indispensable for its poly(ADP-ribose)-dependent
     recruitment to the SSB. Proliferating cell nuclear antigen and the p150
     subunit of chromatin assembly factor 1 also accumulated at the SSB in a
     detergent-resistant form, which was significantly reduced by
     inhibition of poly(ADP-ribose) synthesis. Our results show the importance
     of poly(ADP-ribosyl)ation in sequential cellular responses to SSB.

L32  ANSWER 2 OF 2  WPIDS  COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-605695 [57] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-482866
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-164817
TITLE: Determining the presence of **bacteria** in sample containing **platelets** or red blood cells, by **lysing platelets** or red blood cells, staining **bacteria**, filtering the sample, and analyzing retained material.
DERWENT CLASS: A89 B04 D16 S03 S05
INVENTOR(S): CROOKSTON, J C; SEAVER, M; WAGNER, S J
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (CROO-I) CROOKSTON J C; (SEAV-I) SEAVER M; (WAGN-I) WAGNER S J
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 2003022270	A1	20030130	(200357)*		7

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 2003022270	A1	US 2001-916272	20010730

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-916272 20010730

AN 2003-605695 [57] WPIDS
AB US2003022270 A UPAB: 20030906
NOVELTY - The presence of **bacteria** in a sample containing **platelets** or red blood cells is determined by:
(a) **lysing** a portion of **platelets** or red blood cells in the sample;
(b) staining the **bacteria** using a **membrane-permeable nucleic acid stain;**
(c) filtering the sample using a **membrane filter** to retain material containing stained **bacteria** on the filter; and
(d) analyzing the material using **epifluorescence microscopy.**
USE - For determining the presence of **bacteria** in a sample containing **platelets** or red blood cells.
ADVANTAGE - The method allows the detection of **bacterial** contamination in **platelets** or red blood cells at clinically significant levels in a short time.
Dwg.0/0

Inventor Search

=> d ibib abs ind l29 1-1

L29 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:74417 HCAPLUS
TITLE: Automated epifluorescence microscopy for detection of bacterial contamination in platelets
INVENTOR(S): **Seaver, Mark; Crookston, James C. ; Wagner, Stephen J.**
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003022270	A1	20030130	US 2001-916272	20010730

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-916272 20010730

AB A method for determining the presence of bacteria in a platelet or red blood cell containing sample is disclosed. The method of the present invention includes the steps of: lysing a substantial portion of the platelets or red blood cells; staining the bacteria using a membrane permeable nucleic acid stain; filtering the sample using a membrane filter with a suitable pore size so that a material containing the stained bacteria is retained on the membrane filter; and analyzing the material retained on the membrane filter using epifluorescence microscopy and/or digital image acquisition and analysis to determine the presence of bacteria in the sample. The method of the present invention allows the detection of bacterial contamination in platelets or red blood cells at clinically significant levels in a relatively short period of time.

IC ICM G01N001-30
ICS G01N033-48
NCL 435040500; 435040510